



TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1906.

those churches in which hired sophists preach false doctrine—those churches where wealth reigns and the spirit of God is not—will be shaken down, never to be reared again, for they are false temples to a false God.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
Washington, May 15.

In a letter to the President with regard to the purchase of two sea-going dredges for use in connection with the digging of the Isthmian canal Secretary of War Taft reiterates his policy to buy machinery and supplies for use in Panama where they can be bought the cheapest, irrespective of whether they are of American or foreign manufacture.

The sub-committee of the Senate committee on finance, which has been investigating certain charges against W. T. Vernou, (colored) of Kansas, nominated for registrar of the Treasury, has decided to recommend favorably his confirmation, having found that the charges could not be substantiated.

Justice Gould today set May 28th for the trial of ex-Senator George E. Green, of Birmingham, N. Y., on the indictments charging bribery and conspiracy with Willard D. Doremus in the sale of cancelling machines to the Post-office Department.

President Roosevelt in a message to Congress today transmitted the correspondence between himself and Secretary of War Taft in regard to the purchase of two dredges for the Panama canal work. Secretary Taft recommended the award of the contract to a Scotch firm, the lowest bidder, rather than to the Maryland Steel Company, of Sparrows Point, Md., the next lowest bidder. The President said in the correspondence he approved the Secretary's position.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: To be United States District Judge for Porto Rico, Bernard S. Rodey, of New Mexico; to be Rear Admiral, Morris S. Mackenzie.

The most serious assault on women yet reported occurred last night in Army Park, near Seventh and B streets, when Miss Edna Blessing, a visitor to the city from Philadelphia, was brutally beaten and robbed of her handbag containing \$19. The footpad escaped. Miss Blessing, after regaining consciousness, staggered to her feet and managed to report the outrage. She was sent to Casualty Hospital in a delirious condition.

Miles M. Dawson, attorney for the Armstrong committee of New York, while discussing a model insurance regulation act for the District of Columbia before the House committee on the judiciary, today, somewhat startled the members of that body by the following assertion: "There is not a fire insurance company in this country that knows whether it will be solvent or not when it pays its San Francisco losses. The Chicago fire put nearly all of the American companies out of the business, although none of the British companies failed."

A large party of Government officials went to Annapolis, Md., today, to attend the commencement exercises of the school of instruction of the Revenue Cutter Service. Secretary Shaw and Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department and Representative Hepburn of Iowa made addresses to the graduating class.

A conference of secretaries and chief executives of State and municipal civil service commissions is being held at the offices of the United States Civil Service Commission in this city. The object of the conference is to discuss methods for improvement in examination and appointment and better co-operation between the commissions. This afternoon at 2:30 President Roosevelt received the members of the conference at the White House. Methods of examination for original appointment and promotion was the topic at the afternoon session.

Fifty-ninth Congress.

Washington, May 15.
SENATE.

Speaking to a question of personal privilege, when the Senate met today, Mr. Tillman denounced an alleged interview which appeared in an Washington newspaper.

It quoted the Senator as declaring that Senator Aldrich, the republican leader, had in a conversation with him and Mr. Bailey, urged him to abandon his negotiations with the President and join with the Rhode Island Senator, "because you'll be in the Senate long after that man has left the White House," to use a quotation.

Mr. Tillman said he was not in the habit of giving out private conversations. "I want to say that I gave out no such interview," he declared.

Mr. Aldrich expressed gratification with the announcement. "I am glad the Senator has made such a disclaimer," he said.

Up to 2:25 this afternoon, the President's letter to Senator Allison regarding the Tillman-Chandler statement had not been presented to the Senate. Senator Allison says that at an opportune time he will send it up to the desk so that it may be read and inserted in the Record.

When this is done, Senator Tillman will make a response in which he will reiterate his original statement, deny that he sent Chandler to the President, and assert that the President does not make specific reply to the charge that he "threw down" the democratic leaders, after negotiations with them.

HOUSE.

Speaker Cannon was eight minutes late today. The House had to organize without a speaker and elected Mr. Dalzell speaker pro tem.

Just then Speaker Cannon bustled in, all smiles, proudly waving his watch at the House. The hands pointed to the hour of twelve.

"My ticker's slow," he shouted, arousing laughter and applause.

States Right Yesterday.

Justice Peckham yesterday delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Travelers' Life Insurance Company vs. the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Kentucky in favor of the State. The case involved the constitutionality of the State law authorizing the revocation of permits given to foreign insurance companies to do business in the State when such companies remove to the federal courts cases brought against them in the State courts. The court held that such a law covers a right which a State may properly exercise. Justice Peckham said that a State may refuse to permit an outside company to transact any business whatever within its borders. He, therefore, held that the State law is not in conflict with the federal constitution. Justice Day read a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Harlan concurred.

News of the Day.

Health inspectors reported 12 new cases of smallpox in southeastern Washington yesterday.

Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of Millionaire William M. Rice, in New York, has been granted another respite of 30 days to allow the court to pass on new evidence.

J. M. Shuster, of Chicago, while umpiring a ball game at Poughkeepsie, Pa., yesterday, was struck with a bat and kicked into insensibility by left fielder Clark. His injuries are serious.

The entire session of the Senate yesterday was devoted to consideration of the amendments to the railroad rate bill. The House spent all day in the consideration of District business. The session was enlivened somewhat by a colloquy between Mr. Gaines and Mr. Babcock on the subject of railway passes.

Will Womack, a negro, who attacked Mrs. Pope, a widow, living alone six miles north of Eastman, Ga., last Friday night, and whom she shot and wounded when he returned to her house the next evening, was lynched within a few hours after his second visit. At first he denied his guilt, but later confessed.

In Spartenburg, S. C., Sunday evening, on Morgan Square, P. L. Cannon, aged thirty-five, was killed by his stepson, Ubi Millico, aged eighteen. Domestic trouble is the alleged cause for the shooting. Cannon is said to have treated his wife cruelly, and also to have insulted her daughter. Millico's mother and sister respectively.

Thousands of unemployed persons of both sexes marched yesterday to Hyde Park, London, where James Keir Hardie and George Nicoll Barnes, labor party members of Parliament, presided at meetings. The object of the demonstration was to impress on the authorities the fact that there are thousands of genuine unemployed people in the metropolis. Resolutions calling on the authorities to recognize the right of all to work were adopted.

C. E. Hooks, a well-known merchant of Jacksonville, Fla., was shot and killed yesterday by his 17-year-old daughter Bessie. Hooks and his wife quarreled recently and he had been from home for a week. He returned yesterday and had a violent quarrel with his wife. His daughter says she secured his revolver to prevent his using it in a scuffle he tried to take the revolver from her when it was fired, the bullet entering his breast and killing him instantly.

While Abraham Whistler, a farmer of Hopewell township, near Carlisle, Pa., was riding home yesterday morning with his 14-year-old son, Eber, in a spring wagon which contained a hive of bees, a jolt to the wagon overturned the bee and the bees attacked father and son. The latter ran, while the parent attempted to replace the hive. Ten minutes later Eber returned to find his father lying dead in the middle of the road, stung to death. Mr. Whistler leaves a widow and eight children.

By a vote of 151 to 107 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Birmingham, Ala., yesterday declared itself in favor of the creation of a committee to prepare a new statement of faith. Other branches of Methodists will be invited to unite with the Southern Church in the preparation of such a statement of faith, and such a statement of the doctrinal system as is called for in the twentieth century. A resolution that the next General Conference be held in Richmond, Va., was presented.

While Police Capt. Constantinoff was standing in a street in Warsaw, yesterday evening, with two policemen and four soldiers, a young man threw a bomb into the group. The explosion literally tore Capt. Constantinoff to pieces and severely wounded a policeman and six other persons. The assassin tried to escape, and, firing his revolver, wounded a soldier. The other soldiers replied with a volley, killing the assassin and two other people. The soldiers then attacked the people who had gathered, with their bayonets and the butts of their guns, wounding eleven persons, making a total of four killed and nineteen wounded. The terrorists have sought Capt. Constantinoff's life since May Day of last year, when he ordered the soldiers to fire on a procession of socialists, causing the death of thirty persons.

Charles Chartrand, the life convict, who made such a sensational escape from the Kingston, Ont., penitentiary, was captured near Brockville, late yesterday. He applied at a farm house for some supper. The farmer, named Davidson, recognized him, and the arrest soon followed.

Virginia News.

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to John E. Turner and Emma Payne, both of Fairfax county.

James McDaniel, a prominent citizen of Loudoun county, died at his home in Purcellville, yesterday afternoon, aged eighty-eight years.

During services at Monumental Church, in Richmond, Sunday morning, some one stole a hat and parasol from a member of the vested choir.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Glascock, of Marshall, Fauquier county, have announced the approaching marriage of their daughter, Catharine, to Mr. Thomas King. The marriage will take place on Thursday, June 14.

The twenty-ninth annual reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons of Virginia is being held in Richmond. Last night degrees were conferred upon 27. After the ceremonies a banquet was enjoyed at the Jefferson Hotel.

The Southern Baptist Convention adjourned at Charlottesville yesterday to meet next year in Richmond. One of the most interesting incidents of the morning was the introduction of twelve young men and women who are already under appointment to go to foreign fields.

Mrs. James R. Richards, of Floyd county, mother of John W. Richards, the Floyd county school teacher and alleged murderer of Maurice Francis, of Roanoke, died yesterday of pneumonia. She prayed to die in order to be rid of her troubles. Her son, Maynard, died Saturday from the same malady. Both contracted the disease by exposure in attending the second trial of the son and brother during the last two weeks in April. He is in jail, and is reported to be in a total state of collapse over his bereavement. Judge Moffett was requested to allow the prisoner to attend his mother's funeral under guard, but he had no jurisdiction and left the matter entirely in the hands of Sheriff Slusher. The sheriff declined the request.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

President Roosevelt yesterday evening issued his response to the statements of Senators Tillman and Bailey and former Senator Chandler with reference to the negotiations for democratic alliance in the passage of the rate bill. This response came in the form of a letter addressed to Senator Allison, and was accompanied by the inclosure of a letter from Attorney-General Moody to the President.

Neither the letter of the President to Mr. Allison nor the letter of Mr. Moody to the President denies or contradicts the statement made by Senator Tillman in the Senate on Saturday, and no reference whatever is made to the question of veracity raised by Mr. Lodge between the President and Mr. Chandler as to the conversation between Mr. Chandler and the President.

In substance, as to its material point, the President's reply does not deny that he was committed to the general proposition of the amendment which was read in the Senate by Mr. Tillman as having been prepared by Mr. Moody and presented to him as representing the President's views.

The inclosure from Mr. Moody, in the main, confirms the statement made by Mr. Tillman, though it is manifest that a laborious effort has been made to make the statement of the President and that Mr. Moody conform. The note of transmittal from Mr. Moody to Mr. Bailey, under date of April 16, is liable to be misleading, as it relates to a particular point of the negotiation without referring to what had gone before or what followed it.

On the whole, the response from the White House is in the nature of a confession and an attempted avoidance.

Following is the President's letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, May 14, 1906.

My Dear Senator Allison:

As Senator Tillman brought in your name in connection with mine in the statement he made concerning our relations to the rate bill last Saturday, it is perhaps due to you that I should write you on the matter.

After the rate bill was reported from the committee, and after, by vote of the committee, Mr. Tillman had been put in charge of it, many Senators and many outsiders came to see me with reference to it. Among others I was asked to see ex-Senator Chandler, as representing Mr. Tillman, who was in charge of the bill.

I stated in response that I was of course entirely willing to see Mr. Tillman personally or to see Mr. Chandler or anyone else who could speak for him, and I accordingly directed my secretary to make an appointment for Mr. Chandler to see me. My understanding was that he was the representative of Mr. Tillman. In this first interview he stated to me the views of Mr. Tillman, with seeming authority. He called on me several times. During the same period I saw other gentlemen, who professed to give the views of other Senators. In addition I saw numerous outsiders, railroad men, shippers, newspaper men and students of traffic regulation, including especially the Attorney-General, and the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on two occasions I saw groups of newspaper men in a mass. To all of these—Senators, representatives of Senators and outsiders alike—I made the same statement; those that I made to Mr. Chandler being the same in substance that I made to you and to those of your colleagues, of both political parties, with whom I had an extended conference on the subject.

"The letter of the Attorney-General, which I inclose, shows fully the facts as to the conferences which, at my instance, he held with Senators Tillman and Bailey. Those conferences were precisely such as, at my instance, he held with many other Senators, to determine the phraseology and discuss the effect of amendments proposed by them."

"To all whom I saw I stated that the Hepburn bill was, in its essence, entirely satisfactory to me. The Hepburn bill, as it passed the House, simply recognized the right of review by the courts; that is, the jurisdiction of the courts, but did not attempt to define it, thus leaving the courts to prescribe the limits of their own jurisdiction. This was in accordance with the ideas of the Attorney-General, his belief being that thereby we avoided all danger of the bill being declared unconstitutional because of its attempt to confer either too much or too little jurisdiction on the courts."

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was—that is, with the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction—yet that I was entirely willing that there should be a definition, provided that this definition did not seek to grant a broad review, but explicitly narrowed it to the two subjects which, as a matter of fact, I believe that the courts would alone consider in case there was no attempt to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been impaired. I stated that if the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined."

"At different times at least a score of tentative amendments were either prepared by the Attorney-General at the request of Senators or submitted to me by Senators. As to many of these amendments, including among others the substance of the so-called Long, Overman, Bacon and Spooner amendments, I stated I should be entirely satisfied to have them in the bill; as to others I suggested modifications which would make them satisfactory; as to none did I ever say, either to Mr. Chandler or to anyone else, that I should insist upon having them in the bill as a condition of my approving it. On the contrary, I was always most careful to state that I was not trying to dictate any particular program of action. In no case either in the case of Mr. Chandler or in the case of anyone else, was there the slightest opportunity for any honest misconception of my attitude or any belief that I had pledged myself specifically to one and only one amendment or set of amendments, or that I would not be

For a painful burn there is nothing like DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. There are a host of imitations of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve on the market—be that you get the genuine. Sold by W. F. Creighton & Co., 401 King St.

satisfied with any amendments which preserved the essential feature of the Hepburn bill as it came from the House. You will doubtless recall that in the course of the several visits that you personally made we discussed a number of these proposed amendments, trying to find out for which one there could be obtained a sufficient body of assent to secure its passage and the passage of the rate bill.

"To almost every amendment proposed by anyone I found that there were other excellent men who objected or who at least wished to change it, and I finally became convinced that it was impossible for Senators with advantage to use me as the intermediary in coming to an agreement with their colleagues, especially when the only communication with me through another intermediary, and I earnestly suggested to all to whom I spoke that they should communicate with you, whose purpose and mine were identical. About this time I was informed by various democratic Senators that they could not come to an agreement upon any amendment and that the best chance for success lay in passing the Hepburn bill substantially unchanged. I was informed, and believed, that this was Senator Bailey's view, and a number of the republican Senators who favored the bill expressed the same opinion. Shortly after this you, in company with Senator Cullom, called upon me with the amendment which is now commonly known as the Allison amendment. I told you that while I should prefer the Long and Overman amendments, yet that your amendment was entirely satisfactory. Your amendment does not in the slightest degree weaken or injure the Hepburn bill. It merely expresses what the friends of the bill have always asserted was implied by the terms of the bill."

"I may add that my own opinion, that your amendment in no way changed, whether by diminishing or enlarging the scope of the court review as provided in the original Hepburn bill, is also the opinion of the Attorney-General, of Mr. Root and of Mr. Taft. Their judgment is that the amendment merely avoids the criticism that the Hepburn bill would be constitutionally invalid in not expressly providing the court review which its supporters have always contended was plainly implied in the original language."

"The original Hepburn bill stated that the venue for certain actions was in certain courts; the amendment states that these courts shall have jurisdiction to consider such actions. To my mind it seems difficult to assert that this works any change whatever in the principle of the bill. Yours sincerely,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Hon. William B. Allison, United States Senate."

The Attorney-General's letter gives an account at the President's request of the conference with Mr. Moody had by the President's direction with Senators Tillman and Bailey regarding the court review feature. He says he advised the President that he should not at any stage become finally committed beyond recall to any form of language in any part of the bill, and the President affirmed the wisdom of that course. He reviews the decision of interlocutory injunctions and concluded that there was nothing in the "conversations" between the Senators and himself which bound the President to any particular amendment.

When Senator Tillman was seen last night he had already read the letters of the President and Attorney-General Moody.

"I did not send the letter to the President," said Senator Tillman. "If the President intends by his rather involved statement to insinuate that I did, he is beside the facts. I think the record of my relations with the present occupant of the White House would absolve me of the suspicion of seeking negotiations with him over this or any other matter. The letter of the Secretary to Senator Chandler sufficiently answers the insinuation—if it can be called that—that Mr. Chandler was sent to him by me. I have Mr. Chandler's statement of how the negotiations were begun, and I have full confidence in every statement Mr. Chandler makes to me. The fact is I was very cautious about entering upon any such negotiations; I smelled at the meat a long time before I took hold of it."

Discussing the merits of the President's statement in the letter to Senator Allison, Senator Tillman said: "Of course, it does not at all meet the issues that have been raised. The question of veracity is a mere side issue, but the charge of bad faith toward those with whom he was negotiating is something which I think the people of this country will feel should be met. As for Mr. Moody's statement that he did not assume to bind the President, that may be said to be a question of opinion. After the change had been made in the original draft of the amendment that had been prepared as setting forth the basis of agreement it was clearly understood on the part of Senator Bailey and myself that we were all to 'go ahead.'"

Mr. Chandler, when seen yesterday evening, said he "stands pat" on the written statement he has given to Mr. Tillman concerning his share in the negotiations. He added in connection with that portion of the President's letter which declared by inference that Mr. Tillman had opened the negotiations that he (Mr. Chandler) had not been to the White House for fully a month before the President sent for him; that he had no intention of going there as the representative of Mr. Tillman did not ask him to do so, and that the first he knew of the matter was when he received a letter from Secretary Loeb asking him to call upon the President, and that when he did call at the White House the President fully outlined his purposes. Mr. Chandler is ignoring the issue of personal veracity raised by the President and said yesterday his chief concern was for the passage of a good and effective rate bill.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it swells and shuts off the passage of air. If not treated early, it causes deafness. It is entirely cured by the use of the method of treatment known as the "HALL'S CATARRH CURE," which is a simple, safe, and effective remedy. It is sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

We will give you One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Market, Georgetown, May 15.—Wheat 72a8.

Today's Telegraphic News

Reply to Czar's Address.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—A draft of the reply to the address from the throne, prepared by the commission having it in charge was submitted to the Duma, for consideration today. Some of the demands included in the reply are: Complete amnesty for political offenders; abolition of the death penalty; of martial law, and other hindrances to political liberty.

The Duma members will go further in their demands and will ask that the council of the empire, the Upper House of Parliament as it is now organized shall be abolished and that the Czar shall revoke the fundamental laws of April 23, whereby the autocracy is guaranteed.

The Duma will demand the right to interpellate ministers. The compulsory expropriation of land will also be demanded as well as guarantees of liberty for professional organizations. Still another demand will be for universal suffrage.

Martin Declared Winner.

Providence R. I. May 15.—The fight last night between Terry Martin of Philadelphia, and Larry Connelly of South Boston, at the Standard Athletic Club, at Lymanville, terminated very unsatisfactorily at the end of the fourth round after the Boston lad had forced Martin over the ropes. Both men had been fighting warily for the dozen minutes the bout lasted, and there was little to choose between them. In the fourth Connelly started after Martin in cyclone fashion, and with a lightning rush sent Martin over the ropes, going over himself and striking on his head. Both men had to be assisted back into the ring, and it was seen that Connelly was unfit to continue, the fight was awarded to Martin.

The Princess Chimay.

Buda-Pesth, May 15.—The Princess Chimay, formerly Clara Ward, accompanied by her latest husband, an Italian railway porter, arrived at Ekoz, Hungary, the birthplace of János Rigo, a gypsy musician with whom she once eloped, for a visit with his mother. The Princess told the elder woman that she is unhappy with her present husband and hoped Rigo would return to her. She did not know whether this was likely, as Rigo refused a large sum of money which she cabled to him. Before leaving the village, the Princess erected a tombstone over the grave of Rigo's father, who died last year. She also distributed money among a crowd of persons who gathered to see her.

Explosion in a Mine.

Pottsville, Pa., May 15.—In the first lift of the East Buck slope of the Shenandoah City colliery, an explosion occurred at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The explosion was a most terrific one, and whether caused by gas or dynamite has not yet been fully determined. One report says a pocket of gas was ignited, while another says a miner was carrying a box of dynamite through a gangway and that this was either ignited by a spark from his lamp or that he let the box fall. About forty miners are employed. Two bodies, black and unrecognizable, have been brought to the surface. Great excitement exists at the scene of the accident.

Smuggling Under Humiliation.

Constantinople May 15.—The Sultan is already winking vengeance for the humiliation he sustained in the Tabas incident, when Turkey yielded to England on all points unconditionally regarding the evacuation of Tabas and the delimitation of the Sinai frontier. The first victim of the Sultan's wrath is Izzet Pasha, the Sultan's second secretary, who was the strongest counsellor for a warlike policy during the recent crisis. He is now disgraced. It is believed that the Sultan feels the rebuff by England keenly and which is likely to offset his prestige in the Mohammedan world.

Dr. Crapsey Convicted.

Rochester, N. Y., May 15.—Chancellor Sheldon Brown, of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York, this morning announced the verdict of ecclesiastical court which tried Rev. Algernon H. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrews Episcopal Church, for heresy. Four members of the court signed the verdict of guilty, and the other member, Dr. Dunham, upholds Dr. Crapsey. Dr. Crapsey is convicted and his suspension is recommended.

The Pennsylvania New Bonds.

Philadelphia May 15.—Within two hours after their issuance had been announced \$50,000,000 four and a half per cent, 18 months notes of the Pennsylvania Company, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad principal and interest and purchase by Kuhn, Loeb & Company, had all been sold to American financial institutions and investors. They sold at 99 3/4 and interest.

Bread Rots in Italy.

Cagliari, Italy May 15.—Disturbances growing out of the strike of workmen continue in this province. Bread riots are frequent. On account of the scarcity and the high price of provisions mobs of workmen have stormed and wrecked the shops of provision dealers.

Sailing Vessels Founder.

Berlin, May 15.—Three German sailing vessels, the Ingvar, Emilia, and Sophia foundered yesterday in a hurricane in the North Sea. Their entire crews, numbering seventy-three men, were drowned.

Dividend Declared.

New York, May 15.—The Standard Oil Company today declared a dividend for the quarter of nine dollars a share. The dividend was fifteen dollars a share and was paid March 15 last. The dividend declared for this time, in 1905, was also nine dollars a share.

New York Stock Market.

New York, May 15, 11 a. m.—There was a sharp reversal in price movements this morning, without any incident except the appearance of selling pressure that caused the sharp reaction yesterday. The professional traders who bought at the opening and bid prices up turned sellers and caused moderate declines in spots. The market conditions seem to be of a waiting character.

Made Happy for Life.

Great happiness came into the home of G. C. Blair, school superintendent, at St. Albans, Vt., when his little daughter was restored from the dreadful complaint he names. He says: "My little daughter had St. Vitus Dance, which yielded to no treatment but grew steadily worse until she was almost blind. I tried Electric Bitters, and I rejoice to say, three bottles effected a complete cure." Quick, sure cure for nervous complaints, general debility, female weaknesses, impoverished blood and malaria. Guaranteed by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons' drug store, Price 50c.

THE MARKET, Georgetown, May 15.—Wheat 72a8.

Family Murdered.

A dispatch from Pensacola, Fla., says that W. G. Ackerman, an itinerant preacher, his wife, and seven children, the eldest between 13 and 14 years of age, were murdered Sunday night and their bodies cremated in their home, which was fired by the assassins.

The scene of the atrocious crime, is about ten miles north of Milton, Fla., in Santa Rosa county.

The crime was discovered yesterday morning by persons with whom Ackerman had an appointment, who found the home a mass of ruins, and the charred bodies of Ackerman, his wife, and seven children among the wreckage.

Details indicate that the father, mother and each of the seven children were murdered before the building was fired, as the skull of each was crushed and the body of Ackerman was found near the door leading from the bedroom in which he slept. By his side was a revolver.

The body of Mrs. Ackerman, who gave birth to a child on Friday last, was found, with that of her infant, outside of the sill at the front of the house. The eldest child was found near the door leading out to the front porch. The bodies of three boys were found practically where they stood previous to the conflagration. All of the bodies were badly burned, practically only the trunk remaining.

The country near by is sparsely settled, the nearest neighbor residing about one-quarter of a mile away.

A fund of over \$1,000 has been raised by the people of Milton, which will be offered as a reward for the apprehension of the murderers, and the governor has been appealed to to offer a reward on behalf of the State.

Ackerman moved to the settlement which was known as Allentown from Opp, Ala., about three years ago, and has always been considered a good and peaceful citizen. While he had no regular charge it was his custom to preach occasionally throughout his section of Santa Rosa county. He was not known to have had any enemies, and the motive for the atrocious crime is a mystery.

Girl on Trial for Murder.

Josephine Terranova, the 17-year-old Italian girl, who on the night of last Washington's birthday, is alleged, stabbed to death her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Gaetano Reggio, in New York, because, as she afterward declared, the code of honor of her country demanded it, was put on trial for her life yesterday. The defense will be that the girl, because of the influence upon her of the teachings of her childhood and the great excitement under which she was laboring, cannot be held accountable for her act. She asserts that her uncle did her a great wrong. She did not realize it, she says, until after she was married. When her young husband, Giuseppe Terranova, learned of it, too, he left her. She brooded over her disgrace and desperation until she determined that her husband would never come back to her until she had avenged her honor.

Murderer to be Hanged.

Phares May, feudist, will be hanged at Marlinton, W. V., next Friday. His accomplice, Burley Lamb, has been given a life term. Both were convicted of the murder of a Syrian peddler, Simon Sliyman, last November, on a lonely mountain footpath, near Sinks, May's home.

In the course of the trial, which was one of the most sensational in the criminal history of the State, May's aged mother testified that her son had always been of a murderous disposition, and she firmly believed that the bones of eight or nine men would be found bleaching on the mountain sides—all victims of May's unerring skill with the rifle. Another sensational bit of evidence was the confession of Lamb, who was in May's employ as a farmhand. The boy said he was compelled to shoot the peddler or May would have killed him.

Eastern State Hospital.

Special Accountants H. D. Bondar & Son have about completed investigation of the books of the Eastern State Hospital at Williamsburg, and it is stated that no serious errors and no irregularities have been discovered, only such errors as are likely to creep in any ordinary business transaction.

It is stated, however, that the evidence given by the witnesses examined shows that the rules laid down by the board for the conduct of the institution have not been followed and that their publication will create a sensation. E. H. Clowes, former member of the board, and Dr. Foster, the superintendent, will testify at the next meeting of the investigating committee.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

Northern mails, weekdays, close at 7:15, 8:45 and 11:00 a. m., and 2:00, 6:10, 8:15 and 10:15 p. m. Open at 8:00 a. m., 12:00 m., and 4:30 p. m. On Sundays Northern mails close at 9:00 a. m.,